

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

1 ISMAEL LEBRON PACHECO et al.,  
2

3 Plaintiffs,  
4

v.  
5

CIVIL NO. 98-137 (RIP)

6 S.S. FASCINATION and CARNIVAL  
7 CRUISE LINE, INC., et al.  
8

Defendants.  
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9

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ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO DISMISS

10 Defendant, CARNIVAL CRUISE LINES, INC. (CARNIVAL), has  
11 submitted a Motion to Dismiss invoking the validity of the forum  
12 selection clause established in the passage contract ticket issued  
13 to plaintiffs prior to sailing aboard the cruise ship "Fascination"  
14 on April 12, 1997.  
15

16 Plaintiffs, a minor and his parents grandfather, all passengers  
17 aboard the cruise ship "Fascination", brought this personal injury  
18 diversity action for the alleged damages they suffered as a result  
19 of the temporary disappearance of the five-year old minor from the  
20 cruise ship's day care center on April 16, 1997, while under the  
21 care of the cruise ship's employees.  
22

DISCUSSION

23 The contract ticket that became the contract of carriage  
24 between the plaintiffs and CARNIVAL contained provisions stating  
25 *inter alia*, that:  
26

(18)h

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(3) (a) The acceptance of this ticket by the person or persons named hereon as passengers shall be deemed to be an acceptance and agreement by each of them of all of the terms and conditions of this Passage Contract Ticket.

• • •

8. It is agreed by and between the guest and the Carrier that all disputes and matters whatsoever arising under, in connection with or incident to this Contract shall be litigated, if at all, in and before a Court located in the State of Florida, U.S.A. to the exclusion of the Courts of any other state or country.

The carrier contract thus contains a forum selection clause.

These types of clauses, although "historically not [...] favored by American courts" were held "prima facie valid" by the Supreme Court in M/S Bremen v. Zapata Off-Shore Co., 407 U.S. 1, 9-10, 92 S.Ct. 1907, L.Ed.2d 513 (1972).

We find the case of Carnival Cruise Line v. Shute, 499 U.S. 111 S.Ct. 1522 (1991) dispositive of the matter at hand. In Carnival, plaintiffs were from Washington, the carrier, as here, was in Florida, and suit was required to be filed in Florida. The Supreme Court found the forum selection clause in the passenger contract to be reasonable and enforced it. In the case before us, plaintiffs are from Puerto Rico, the carrier is from Florida and is required to be filed in Florida. We see nothing arbitrary in enforcing, as we must do pursuant to Supreme Court precedent, the forum selection clause established in the contract of passage.

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1       Further, as in Shute, we find the terms of the contract to have  
2       been clearly communicated to plaintiffs. The ticket contract's  
3       cover page and front sheet contain legends, in bold capital letters  
4       as follows: "IMPORTANT NOTICE TO GUEST". These legends announce and  
5       call the passengers' attention to the limitations and conditions  
6       contained in the legally-binding contract. Cf. Marek v. Marpan Two,  
7       Inc., 817 F.2d 242, 245 (3<sup>rd</sup> Cir. 1987).

8       Although plaintiffs allege that they did not purchase the  
9       tickets, but merely received them as an award and did not have time  
10      to review them prior to sailing, we find that plaintiffs nonetheless  
11      had constructive knowledge of the terms of the ticket prior to  
12      boarding, in that they admit receipt of the passenger ticket prior  
13      to going on board. See Sasso v. Travel Dynamics Inc., 844 F. Supp  
14      .68, 72-73 (D. Mass. 1994) (analysis of issue of notice depends not  
15      on actual knowledge of the terms of the contract of passage but  
16      rather on the opportunity for such knowledge) (quoting from  
17      Lousararian v. Royal Caribbean Corp., 951 F.2d 7, 11 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir.  
18      1991)).

20      Therefore, in the context of the case before us, where  
21      plaintiffs had the contract of passage in their hands prior to  
22      boarding ship, they are held to constructive knowledge of its terms,  
23      as "[t]he passenger who omits to read takes the risk of omission."  
24      Marek, 817 F.2d at 247 (quoting Murray v. Cunard S.S. Co. Ltd., 235  
25      N.Y. 162 (1923)).

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1       Based on the above, defendant's Motion to Dismiss (docket No.  
2       13)<sup>1</sup> is hereby GRANTED, and this case is hereby DISMISSED without  
3       prejudice.

4 IT IS SO ORDERED.

5 San Juan, Puerto Rico, this 27 day of July, 2000.



RAYMOND L. ACOSTA  
United States District Judge

24                   <sup>1</sup> See also Motion in opposition to Motion to Dismiss (docket  
25 No. 14); Reply to Plaintiff's Motion in Opposition to Motion to  
26 Dismiss (docket No. 15); and Sur-reply to Reply to Plaintiffs' Motion in Opposition to Motion to Dismiss (docket No. 16).